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dispatch from Athens. Reuter's correspondent says:

"It is announced that the latest communication of the cabinet diplomats regarding the issue with Greece will contain a concession for an understanding with the Greek government. It will propose the dispatch of an expedition to Salonika to formulate clearly the respective demands and discuss the possibilities of the situation on the spot. It is stated that the Greek commission will include Colonel Frantz, military attaché at Constantinople."

MARYLAND PACIFISTS 'VIEW WITH ALARM'

Baltimore, Dec. 6.—A resolution was adopted at a meeting here today of representatives from the Maryland Peace party, the Women's Peace party, and the American League for Peace, expressing the belief that "the present is an opportune time for the government to manufacture its own munitions in the government-owned factories."

BIG ORDER FOR NICKEL DISCS FROM FRANCE

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—The French government, it was learned today, has asked the United States government if it can manufacture for it a week about two million nickel discs about the size of a five-cent piece.

While officials at the mint believe the French government wants the discs for money, the department has been reported that the discs may be utilized in the manufacture of munitions.

"On a contract of this character," A. M. Joyce, superintendent of the mint, said, "the government places the work in the category of an emergency change of contract, providing necessary financing says there is nothing unusual about it."

YES—IT IS POSSIBLE TO STOP RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is a tormenting and stubborn malady. In some cases it yields to treatment which is without avail in other cases.

The darting pains, lame muscles or stiffened joints only disappear by gradually expelling the uric acid, and so many thousands have been relieved by the blood-purifying oil found in Scott's Emulsion that you should give it a faithful trial. Scott's Emulsion acts as a powerful blood-purifier by increasing the red corpuscles and it strengthens the organs to carry off the acids which cause the trouble.

Try Scott's Emulsion. It cannot harm. It has helped thousands and may be exactly what you need. No Alcohol.

DALLAS HAS GOOD CHANCE TO LAND THE CONVENTION

Southern Committeemen Favor Texas Capital; Others Divided Between St. Louis and Chicago.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The fight for the democratic national convention of 1916 narrowed tonight to three cities—St. Louis, Chicago and Dallas—with the latter having by far the largest and most enthusiastic delegation on the ground. San Francisco, heretofore regarded as a contestant for convention honors, seemed to have left the field.

May Decide Today.
The democratic national committee meets tomorrow to decide the time and place of the convention which all the committeemen agree will commence President Wilson. There was some doubt tonight as to whether the business of the committee could be completed in a one day session and there was a possibility that the balloting for the convention city might not begin until Wednesday morning.

Southerners Favor Dallas.
The southern committeemen are pretty generally lined up for Dallas with other members of the party controlling body seem about evenly divided between Chicago and St. Louis. The St. Louis delegation is making a determined fight and is strongly backed by the Chicago delegation which is working more quietly.

There appears to be a general feeling among the democrats that the republican national convention will be held in Chicago, as it has been held in the past.

Has \$100,000 Check on Hand.
Dallas will go before the committee with a certified check for \$100,000, intended to turn it over to the treasury of the committee. The moment the southern Texas metropolis is selected.

The most thoroughly organized fight is being conducted by the eighty or more members of the Dallas delegation. Each member of this delegation has been assigned a certain work and the flag badges of the Texans were everywhere in evidence in the city today.

It is claimed that the political effect of holding the convention either in Chicago or St. Louis would be beneficial to the party in Illinois or Missouri, but the Texans meet this argument with the statement that since it would be a splendid thing to hold the convention in the very heart of democracy—surrounded by a democratic majority of 250,000, as the 80th congressmen from Texas put it tonight.

WHITMAN REMOVES M'CALL FROM OFFICE

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Edward E. McCall, of New York, a former justice of the supreme court of New York, was tonight removed from office as chairman of the downstate public service commission by Governor Whitman, who succeeded in part the charges preferred against the commission by the Thompson investigating committee of the legislature. The governor's decision was that McCall, in violation of the public service commission law, issued stock of a corporation under the supervision of his commission. Other charges including neglect of duty and inefficiency were dismissed.

The order removing McCall was signed by Governor Whitman at 7 o'clock tonight and became effective at once.

VON HINDENBURG BLAMES ENGLAND, SERBIA AND THE ITALIANS MOST

Says These Nations Are Principal Sinners and Must Be Punished Before War Is Ended.

SEES NO PROSPECT OF PEACE VERY SOON

Says Allies Have Not Had Enough and That Teutons Must Pound Them Harder Still.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
Vicenza, Dec. 6.—The Neue Presse publishes an interview with the German Field Marshal von Hindenburg at his quarters, which are described as being "in one of the most important points on the Russian-German front."

The field marshal began, replied to a remark concerning his popularity and his eventual triumphal entry into Berlin by saying laughingly:

"I am already frightened about it. If I could have my way, I would not enter Berlin at all but leave the train at Kottbus. I do not like to be feted."

"Chatterbox," who returned to the platoon, is a beautiful figure. However, my entry into Berlin will not come so quickly.

Criticizes French Demand.
"At present the enemy won't make peace. They are not yet weakened enough. We must therefore keep it up further."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg criticized the French demands, particularly that relating to Alsace-Lorraine. "If they want it," he said, "they should come and get it."

"The British," he continued, "appear also to have decided to continue the war. It is true that reports come from India that ought to dampen the British but for war somewhat, but one must wait and see whether these reports are corroborated. Great Britain has her Achilles tendon. I am not referring alone to India."

Germany Cannot Stop.
In Russia, also, the emperor and government policy desire the continuation of the war. The most remarkable thing is that all these nations do not see that they are only sacrificing themselves for Great Britain. It does not look like peace and so Germany cannot stop."

The field marshal declared that every German would rejoice if an end were put to the terrible blood-letting, but that Germany must carry on the war which was forced on her.

Tactical Position Good.
"Our tactical position is excellent. Especially in the east the German army has reached the most favorable strategic position conceivable."

He asserted that the Russian human material was much poorer than the first year of the war, that Russia could fill the gaps with the reserves now numbered but could not form new armies.

The Russian assertions that their defeats in July and August were due to lack of ammunition were only poor excuses, said the field marshal, who added:

Still Demoralized.
"There are no signs that the demoralization of the Russian army observed then has been overcome."

He said he did not expect another Russian offensive, but was ready for one; the nature of the warfare had inside the war one of annihilation. The extension of warfare all over Europe was a danger for Napoleon and the reason of his fall, said the German commander, but it played no role in the present conflict because of modern railroad facilities. He concluded by saying:

"I should be especially pleased at the decisive defeat of the Italians. This war must not end without the three principal sinners, Great Britain, Serbia and Italy, receiving just punishment."

EXPATRIATION LAW IS UPHOLD BY COURT

Washington, Dec. 6.—The supreme court today affirmed the decision of the California court interpreting the federal expatriation law of 1907 as constitutionally applicable to women who continue to live in the United States after marrying foreigners, as well as those who marry foreigners and live abroad.

The case was brought by Mrs. Ethel Mackintosh, who was denied registry by San Francisco election officials because she married a subject of Great Britain.

POPE BENEDICT AGAIN STRONGLY CONDEMNS WAR

Addressing Consistory Pontiff Asserts That Belligerents Must Make Concessions to Bring About Peace.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
Rome, Dec. 6.—The pope's address to the consistory at which new cardinals are to be named and other important business transacted began shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

Notwithstanding the word war it was preceded and attended with the same pomp as was customary under Pope Leo. The only difference today was the absence of some of the foreign cardinals, especially those from the United States.

The cardinals from the belligerent countries were almost all in the group of cardinal priests in their order of seniority. The English cardinal, Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, came first; Cardinal de Cabrières, bishop of Montpellier, France, second, and Cardinal Berti, archbishop of Quebec, third. They were separated by the Monk Cardinal Serbelloni from Cardinal von Hartmann, archbishop of Cologne, who was the last of the group.

From Germany and England.
Cardinal Billot, the German born and Cardinal Gasquet, who was born in London, were in the group of cardinal deacons in which there was no cardinal of the other belligerent countries.

Pope Benedict looked well and strong. He was full of determination, especially when delivering his allocution in which he again condemned the horrors of war.

In his allocution the pope said to the cardinals:

"Without doubt you are aware of the difficulties which, up to the present, have impeded us from concluding the sacred college. It finally I have been granted today to see you again in goodly numbers. It is not because these difficulties have become less but because we are now more united."

Great Desire for Peace.
In this grave and historic moment before the assembly notwithstanding the rain accumulating during the last sixteen months notwithstanding that the desire for peace grows daily in many hearts and that honorable families in their sorrow long for it; notwithstanding that we have tried every means that might hasten peace or avert disaster, nevertheless the fatal war still grows in fury by land and sea and threatens unfortunate Armenia with extreme ruin."

The pope, who on the anniversary of the beginning of the war, was addressed to the belligerent people and their rulers, though it received a reverent hearing, by no means produced the beneficent effects that were expected.

"As vicar of Him who is the peaceful king and prince of peace we cannot be moved by the misfortune of so many of our children; we cannot but continually raise our hands in supplication to the God of Mercy, entreating Him with our whole heart that He make deliverance for us and end to this sanguinary conflict."

Wants War Ended Justly.
"While we seek with all our resources to alleviate the dreadful consequences, we feel obliged to our apostolic office to include in our prayer the means which will quickly put an end to the tremendous conflagration."

"Prepare for that peace which the whole of humanity ardently wishes for, that is a peace that is just and lasting—not advantageous to one alone of the belligerent parties."

"The war which can surely lead to this happy result is that which has already been tried and found satisfactory in similar circumstances and of which we made mention in our last letter. That is an exchange of ideas, the direct or indirect, based upon good will and calm deliberation and set forth with clearness, duly recognizing the aspirations of all, eliminating the unjust and impossible and making superfluous with equal measures what is just and possible."

"Naturally, as in all human controversies which must be settled through the efforts of the contending parties themselves, it is absolutely necessary that concessions be made upon some points by both parties, that some of the hoped-for advantages must be relinquished and that such must make with good grace some concessions, even at the cost of some sacrifice as not to assume before God and man the enormous responsibility for the continuation of this shedding of blood of which history records no counterpart and which, if prolonged further, might mean for Europe the beginning of decadence from the fervor of primitive civilization in which the Christian religion has raised her from nothing."

What these concessions revealed was held in strict reserve but was said to have been satisfactory to the government.

Crowley was re-arrested late today on a charge of attempting to destroy commerce with the allies and was released on additional bail bond at \$5,000.

The grand jury adjourned to meet Wednesday in special session.

POLAR EXPEDITIONS ARE REPORTED SAFE

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
New York, Dec. 6.—Worth reached the American Museum of Natural History here today that both the Crocker land expedition and a relief party sent to it will spend the winter season on the Arctic. Letters received from Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the Crocker land expedition by way of Copenhagen, said that the men of his party were in good health and were preparing to spend the winter in the Arctic regions to continue explorations in the spring.

Dr. Edmund G. Hovet, who is leading the relief party on the steamer George H. Everett, reports his ship frozen in at North Star bay, 120 miles north of Etah, the base of the MacMillan expedition.

SALAZAR TRIAL FOR PERJURY IS ON IN SANTA FE

Noted Mexican General Faces Jury in United States Court; History of Revolution Is Gone Over.

Santa Fe, Dec. 6.—The trial of Gen. Jose Ynes Salazar, charged with perjury, was begun in the federal court this morning, Judge Pollock presiding in the absence of Judge William H. Pope. A good part of the court session was taken up in the selection of the jury, and the introduction of evidence was not begun until well into the afternoon.

R. B. Caddie, an El Paso newspaper man, was the first witness. He told of having been in Ojinaga from December 27, 1913, until January 14, 1914, and testified to having seen Gen. Salazar in Ojinaga on January 4 and 5, 1914. He was followed on the stand by the official stenographer of the federal court, who identified his notes of the testimony of Salazar on the trial for violating the neutrality laws of the United States, which is the basis of the present perjury trial.

In all seven witnesses were examined during the afternoon session of the court, most of the evidence turning upon the question of the time when Salazar left Ojinaga. Eighteen witnesses have been brought to Santa Fe for the government, among them a number of prominent Mexican officers. It will probably take all day tomorrow to conclude the case for the government, and the chances are that the trial will consume the greater part of this week.

District Attorney Summers Burkhardt is conducting the prosecution of the case. Salazar is represented by Attorneys E. W. Dobson and H. C. Miller, of Albuquerque.

GERMAN MONEY IS AT BOTTOM OF LABOR TROUBLE, IS CHARGE

(Continued From Page One.)

New York to tell what they know of how money was spent to further the plots. A dozen other witnesses, he said, who know much concerning the source of funds used are available here and may be subpoenaed.

Congressman Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, who resigned as head of Labor's Peace Council last July, was quoted in a dispatch from Washington today as saying that the council did not manage the munitions business when he was president of the organization and he doubted, he said, if it had done so since.

Whereabouts of L. P. Strande, an expelled member of the syndicalist union, who is said to have been active in trying to organize a Chicago branch of Labor's Peace Council, is engaging the attention of Mr. Buchanan. He is said to be wanted in New York as a witness. At Strande's home here it was said there was no news of his present whereabouts.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES ON TRACK OF LEADERS

Washington, Dec. 6.—Department of justice officials are greatly interested in the investigations by its agents of activities of Labor's National Peace council. This organization, which first came into prominence several months ago with a long protest to the federal reserve board against the \$200,000,000 loan to the entente allies, has been under the department's eye for some time and officials are particularly concerned in the question of where it got the money to finance its work.

Former Representative Fowler, of Illinois, figured in the protest to the federal reserve board and others connected with the council at that time were Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, David Lamar, Henry B. Martin and Herman Schulteis. Martin, Schulteis and Lamar were well known here a few years ago as members of the anti-trust league.

It was understood today that all these men with the exception of Buchanan, have been or will be subpoenaed before a federal grand jury in New York.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY PROBES CONSPIRACIES

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The federal grand jury resumed today its investigation of alleged German conspiracies to cripple the shipping of munitions of war to the enemies of Germany and in connection with which federal authorities here have caused the arrest of Baron George Wilhelm von Drincken, identified with the German consulate here, and C. C. Crowley, a detective in the consulate's employ. The grand jury heard the testimony of Louis Boyd, R. L. Harris, pilot and steward of the fire boat Squamish at Seattle, and Samuel Murphy, a miner of Buchanan, Utah.

What their testimony revealed was held in strict reserve but was said to have been satisfactory to the government.

Crowley was re-arrested late today on a charge of attempting to destroy commerce with the allies and was released on additional bail bond at \$5,000.

The grand jury adjourned to meet Wednesday in special session.

NOTED FREE MASON DIES

New Orleans, Dec. 6.—Richard Lambert, aged 87, a thirty-third degree Mason, veteran of the Mexican and civil wars and widely known in Masonic circles, died at his home here today. He was a native of Ireland.

Individual Service

THIS INSTITUTION HANDLES THE ACCOUNTS OF ITS PATRONS NOT MERELY IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL CUSTOMS BUT IN THE MANNER THAT CONSERVES THE BEST INTERESTS OF EACH DEPOSITOR, WHETHER HIS ACCOUNT IS LARGE OR SMALL.

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First National Bank

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

CHINESE REBELS CRUSHED WITH LITTLE EFFORT

Cruiser, Shelled and Set on Fire, Is Abandoned; Fight at French Concession Is of Small Consequence.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
Shanghai, Dec. 6.—Three outbreaks by small bands of rebels within the last twenty-four hours have been put down by the authorities, who now apparently have the situation well in hand.

The cruiser Chiao-Ho, seized yesterday afternoon by forty men who boarded her from a launch, was abandoned by the rebels early today, after she had been shelled and set on fire. It was reported at first that the crew of the Chiao-Ho had mutinied, but it developed today that the bombardment by the cruiser of other warships and the arsenal was carried on under compulsion from the rebels, who surprised and overpowered the crew. Three men on the cruiser were killed and five wounded.

Attack on Arsenal

An attack from land on the arsenal at midnight was repulsed quickly after some rifle firing.

The third outbreak occurred at 4 o'clock this morning. A party of thirty or forty rebels attacked the Chapel sub-prefecture station, throwing bombs which killed one policeman and injured three. The outlaws were dispersed by troops.

Although a number of shots fell in the foreign settlement no damage of importance was done there.

During the forenoon further trouble developed in the vicinity of the French concession. About 19:30 o'clock 300 men, for the most part coolies, armed with bombs and Mauser rifles, attempted to seize the Chinese police station at the west gate of the native city, adjoining the French concession.

Battle With French Police

Their attack was repulsed and they attempted to retreat into the French concession, resisting attempts by the French police to disarm them, firing on the French and throwing bombs at the French police station.

The French replied to the fire, upon which the rebels took refuge in houses in the Rue Eugene third. Fifteen arrests by the Chinese and French police followed shortly. Inhabitants firing by the rebels have been called out and posted at strategic points with orders to search for weapons all Chinese coming into the settlement.

This afternoon French police arrested a body of twenty-five men at Siewawei, near the native city. They were armed with bombs, rifles and bayonets.

WOMEN RENEW THEIR DEMAND FOR THE RIGHT TO CAST VOTE

(Continued From Page One.)

structions to see that they were unmolested. The disorderly scenes of three years ago, when the suffrage parade was mobbed and the police stood powerless, were fresh in the minds of some of the women and they stepped with broad smiles of recollection of how they had forced congress to investigate that incident.

Today some of the women rode horseback but most of them walked bearing purple and yellow banners whipped by a raw winter wind.

At the White House the 300 visiting leaders marched into the east room and the remainder of the procession waited outside during the interview with the president.

No Suffrage in Address

Miss Anne Martin of Nevada and Miss Joliffe were spokesmen. The president listened attentively to their request that he take up suffrage in his address tomorrow and told them he found it impossible because his

address was finished and he had devoted it to another subject.

"All I can say with regard to what you are stating at present," said he, "is this—I hope I shall always have an open mind and I shall certainly take the greatest pleasure in conferring in the most serious way with my colleagues at the other end of the city with regard to what is the right thing to do at this time concerning this great matter. I am always restrained, as some of you will remember, by the consciousness that I must speak for others as well as for myself so long as I occupy my present office, and therefore I do not like to speak for others until I consult others and see what I am justified in saying."

You make many opportunities daily if you do not read Journal want ads.

Resinol Soap

a friend to tender skins

Any soap will clean your skin—a bar of laundry soap will do if you do not care what becomes of your complexion. But you know that laundry soap contains harsh, drying alkali that would ruin your skin and hair, so you never think of using it for your toilet.

Many toilet soaps contain this same injurious alkali. Resinol Soap contains absolutely no free alkali, and it is so gentle that it cleanses, soothes and softens the skin, leaving it feeling fresh and clear, and keeping it soft and supple.

Resinol Soap is made by the Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

This Frees Your Skin From Hair or Fuzz

(Toilet Tip)

The method here suggested for the removal of superfluous hair is quick and certain and unless the growth is extremely stubborn, a single application does the work. Make a stiff paste with some powdered detemate and water; apply this to the hairy surface; wash the skin and the hairs are gone. To avoid disappointment, be sure you get the genuine Resinol Soap.

TURN HAIR DARK WITH SAGE TEA

If Mixed with Sulphur It Darkens So Naturally Nobody Can Tell.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grand-mother's treatment, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite reasonable, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the messy making of paste. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive; besides, prevents dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair.